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Eastern Europe

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WARSAW PACT SUMMIT SCHEDULED FOR END OF APRIL

WA191240 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1630 GMT on 18 April reports: "The highest-level state and party leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries are to hold a meeting. In accordance with a preliminary agreement the highest-level party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states will meet in Warsaw at the end of April."

A similar announcement is made on 18 April by the following East European media: Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT; East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1701 GMT; Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT; Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1800 GMT; and Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1900 GMT.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CONDOLENCES, VISITS NOTED

AU181220 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 18 Apr 85

["Veneration for the Man Who Made Albania an Example to the World - Homages on the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Diplomatic Representations Abroad" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 18 (ATA) -- Numerous political social personalities of different countries, representatives of the central state institutions, mass organizations, etc, continue to go to our diplomatic representations abroad to pay homage on the death of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Park Sen Cer the member of the Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the Administrative Council Kim Huan, the vice-director of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the party, Kil Xhe Liang, and other comrades went to our embassy in Pyongyang to pay homage on behalf of the Center Committee of the Labour Party of Korea, likewise, the vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Chae-suk, the vice-minister of People's Defense, Army General Kim Puan Xhin paid homage. [Names and titles in preceding paragraph as received]

In order to honour the memory of the leader of the party and Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, on behalf of the Government of Argentina, the minister of energetics Bruno Ferrari Bono went to the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Buenos Aires. He left the following note in the book of condolences "Veneration for the man who serving the ideals of the country, know how to revive the feelings of the predecessors and make Albania an example to the world".

The member of the Council of the Presidency of the People's Republic of Hungary Sandor Nagy, the vice-minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, Istvan Roska and other personalities went to our embassy in Budapest to present their condolences on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

A large number of permanent representatives of different member countries of the UN organization as well as top officials of this organization went to the mission of the PSR of Albania at the UN in New York to honour the memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Likewise, personalities of different state social, scientific and cultural institutions, from the circles of publicity and trade, as well as many friends and wellwishers of our country went to the diplomatic representations of the PSR of Albania in Greece, France, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Cuba, Poland and Mexico to pay homage.

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Other top political social personalities of these countries too have gone to our embassies in Hanoi, Ankara, Vienna, Rome, etc., to pay homage.

The minister of state for trade, Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, the vice-minister of foreign affairs of Turkey Metin Karaca went to pay homage to the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Ankara. Likewise the former premier of Turkey, Suleyman Demirel, the former-chairman of the senate of Turkey, Army General in pension Tekin Aribarun and other personalities of the country paid homage. In the note written in the book of condolence, Mustafa Tinaz Titiz said among the other things:

"I want to express our condolences for the loss of the great leader of your nation, Enver Hoxha. He will be in the mind of the Turkish nation not only for his magnificence as one of the most respected leaders of the world but also as close friend of Turkey... "While the former chairman of the Turkish senate, Tekin Aribarun wrote:" On occasion of the loss of Enver Hoxha, very respected leader of heroic Albania, we share our grief with you. We present our condolences expressing for Enver Hoxha the same estimation, love and honour all the Turks preserve for our great Ataturk. [no closing quotation marks as received]

The minister of home trade Le Duc Thinh, the minister of higher education Nguyen Dinh Tu and others personalities went to our embassy in Hanoi to pay homage and to sign the book of condolences.

On the second day of the opening of the book of condolences, the chairman of the High Court of Austria, Dr. Leopold Wurzinger, the president of the parliament of Austria, Dr. Gerulf Stix went to pay homage at the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Vienna. Present were also top officials of the international nuclear energy agency and of the UN Organization for the industrial development with the center in Vienna.

Other Messages

AU181159 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 18 Apr 85

["Parties and State and Political Personalities in the World Continue To Express Their Condolences on the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 18 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the PLA and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers continue to receive messages from parties, heads of states, prime ministers, various organi ations and political and social personalities, in which they express their sincere condolences and the sentiments of sympathy on the occasion of the passing away of the leader of the party and Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

--Brilliant Defender of the Interests of the Working Masses and the People-

The message sent to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania and to the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Peoples Party of Cambodia and chairman of the State Council of the P.R. of Cambodia, Heng Samrin, the chairman of the National Assembly and the chairman of the National Council of United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Cambodian Homeland, Chea Sim and the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Cambodia Hun Sen says.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Peoples' Party of Cambodia, Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the National Council of the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Homeland and the people of the People's Republic of Cambodia learned with deep regret of the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, outstanding leader of the Albanian people, dear friend of the Cambodian people, has worked all his life for the construction of the country and the well being of the Albanian people. In these sad moments we share the grief with the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the government, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, with the entire Albanian people and his family.

The message sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia by the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Hussain Mohammad Ershad, says:

I was greatly distressed when I heard of the passing away of his excellency, Mr. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania. On this sad occasion on behalf of the government and people of Bangladesh and in my name, I express our deep condolences to the government and people of Albania and please, your excellency transmit our sentiments of sincere sympathy to the family of the leader.

The message sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia by the president of the Republic of Peru, Fernando Belaunde Terry, said: On behalf of the Peruvian people and government and in my name please accept your excellency the most profound condolences on the death of the leader of the Albanian people, Mr. Enver Hoxha. I avail myself of the opportunity to express to your excellency the sentiments of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

ALIA, OTHERS PAY RESPECTS AT HOXHA'S GRAVE

AU181607 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 18 April begins its newscast with a 10-minute report from the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery in Tirana. An unidentified female reporter describes the scene, saying that people are continually coming to Enver Hoxha's grave to pay their respects. People can be heard sobbing. The reporter says the grave bears the inscription "Enver Hoxha 1908-1985." She says that people are adoring the grave with bouquets of flowers. The reporter then says that Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, together with Adil Carcani, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, and Vangjel Cerrava, secretary of the AWP Central Committee, come to the cemetery.

Ramiz Alia is said to be addressing people gathered at the cemetery, inviting them to join him in going once again, all together, to the grave of Comrade Enver. The reporter says that the party and state leaders place bouquets of flowers at the grave and salute Hoxha's name and deeds with clenched fists. A 1-minute recording of Alia's informal conversation with people follows, in which he says that "the party is strong, the people are strong, youth is strong, the workers class is magnificent. Comrade Enver has left us many teachings. He has left Albania strong, prosperous. Our people are closely linked with the party, our duty, the duty of all of us is to further the deeds of all the martyrs, the deeds of Comrade Enver." A voice in the crowd is heard saying: "We will raise them even higher." Greetings are then exchanged in the traditional way, and Alia says "Long live the party," and "We will fight, all of us will fight with all our strength." Another voice says, "Unity, this is where our strength lies." Alia replies: "Yes, unity has always been and will always remain the source of strengthe. The more we are united in a steel-like unity -- the people, the party, communists, nonparty people, all of us, old and young -- the stronger Albania will be, the more successes will we achieve in all fields."

The correspondent then begins to record statements by various people in the crowd, in which they again express their profound grief and pledge to carry on Hoxha's work.

ZERI I POPULLIT STRESSES UNITY OF PARTY PEOPLE

AU181200 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 18 Apr 85

["Strong and United Round the Party - Editorial of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 18 (ATA) -- There are 8 days now since the leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha is not among us, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among others in its editorial. This utmost grief deeply depressed the hearts of the communists, children and old people, of our entire people. This is an expression of the lofty feelings of the boundless love and unbent loyalty and the solemn oath of an entire people that there is no force to separate us from the party, from the road defined by Comrade Enver. The party and people are one and indivisible, in sufferings and joys, so will be in the future too.

Comrade Enver left a strong, monolithic and pure party and a flourished Albania, to which he devoted his life and unforgettable deed. Our progress made under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver at the head, in all the fields of life, in industry, agriculture, in education and culture, in the defence of the country, in science, etc., are magnificent. On their foundations stands the party-people unity, "the golden key" to our victories, as Comrade Enver has described it. Therefore, the appeal addressed to the Albanian people on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation sounds and will sound always relevant: "Let us guard what we have achieved as the apple of our eye, let us go on consistently to develop it further, to leave the coming generations an Albania even stronger, always Red, like the undying flame of the hearts and ideals of the communists and partisans an Albania which will live and progress through the centuries".

The steel unity of the people with the party in our country is a magnificent reality. In its foundations stands the conviction of the masses in the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist line of the party, it loyalty and courage in defence of the interests of the people, their freedom and independence.

Never have the Albanian people been so united in interests, in the political and ideological viewpoints, in the moral norms and their social behaviours than today. In our unity lie the foundations of the people's power, the freedom and independence of the homeland, our present and the happy future. It is this unity and this great force, this granite wall that has resisted the savage internal and external enemies, U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists, the revisionists of all hues, that has smashed to smithereens their intrigues and plots.

An expression of this unity is also the internal sound situation in the country, our economy which goes ahead at fast and sure steps, the full guarantee for fresh successes in the future.

SOVIET GROUP PAYS 'FRIENDSHIP DAYS' VISIT

AU151148 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting was held between the leaders of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet delegation, headed by Army General Ivan Grigoriyevich Pavlovskiy, hero of the Soviet Union and member of the central leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society. The delegation visited our country on the occasion of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Days organized for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler-fascism and Japanese militarism.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship described the extensive program envisaged for the celebrations of victory anniversary. He awarded the guests with the honorary badge of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Milko Balev Meets Delegation

AU162141 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev received the delegation of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, headed by Army General Ivan Pavlovskiy, hero of the Soviet Union and member of the society's leadership, which visited Bulgaria on the occasion of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Days, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and Japanese militarism.

Comrade Milko Balev briefed the guests on the activities of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government in connection with initiatives to celebrate the victory anniversary. He spoke about the achievements of the Bulgarian people in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in preparing for the 13th party congress.

Confidence was expressed during the meeting that Soviet-Bulgarian friendship will continue to be intensified in the future to the benefit of both countries and for the sake of peace.

Manifestations within the framework of the traditional Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Days in connection with celebrating the victory over fascism and Japanese militarism are continuing.

A photography exhibition opened at the Sofia Universiada Hall under the slogan "Great victory for peace and progress." The exhibition has over 600 photographs and slides about the years of the Great Patriotic War and reveals moments of the great deeds of Soviet and Bulgarian soldiers. The exhibition was opened by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the National Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, attended, accompanied by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to our country, as well as by the Soviet delegation visiting our country.

The Soviet-Bulgarian friendship delegation also visited the Sofia 23 December plant today. A friendship rally was held on the occasion, at which Ivan Pavlovskiy, leader of the delegation and member of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society central leadership, spoke.

Papazov Receives Delegation

AU160939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] On 16 April Nacho Papazov, chairman of National Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, met the delegation of the USSR Ministry of Culture, led by Georgiy Aleksandrovich Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of culture. The delegation is visiting Bulgaria in connection with Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Days dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The guests were awarded an honorary diploma and the badge of the National Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

Dzhurov at Friendship Event

AU171051 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The events devoted to the traditional Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Days and to the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory continue in Bulgaria. In their entire meaning, they represent a new contribution to the consolidation of the glorious fraternity between the two peoples. They also represent a new attempt to reveal the historic significance of the victory over fascism and Japanese militarism.

TASS organized an exhibition entitled "So That Life May Reign Over Earth," which was inaugurated this morning at the Soviet Science and Culture Home in Sofia. After the inauguration ceremony Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, took the floor. The exhibition opening was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, and by leaders of social organizations, as well as by representatives of embassies from socialist countries accredited in our country. A total of 250 photographs reveal the liberation mission of the Soviet Army and the friendly relations among the USSR, Bulgaria, and the socialist community countries.

ANGOLAN MINISTER SIGNS PROTOCOL, DEPARTS 13 APRIL

AU131822 Sofia BTA in English 1631 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA) -- The talks between Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and Mr. Evaristo Domingos Kimba, Politburo member of the CC of the MPLA-Labour Party and Angolan minister of agriculture and of provincial coordination, ended here with the signing of a protocol. The document reflects the wish of the two countries to use the possibilities for expanding cooperation in agriculture. Angola will introduce Bulgaria's experience in the organisation of agricultural production, in the training of cadres and in scientific developments. The document provides for the construction of mixed enterprises for producing and processing farm products as well as for broadening contacts in ocean fishing. During his visit Mr. Evaristo Domingos Kimba met the secretaries of the CC of the BCP Mr. Dimitur Stanishev and Mr. Vasil Tsanov, the minister of the chemical industry Mr. Georgi Pankov, the first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front Mr. Sava Dulbokov and high ranking officials from the Ministry of the Forests and Forest Industry. At the talks in the Central Committee of the BCP the wish was expressed to promote inter party cooperation.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON INTERNAL SUBVERSION, CRIME

AU180746 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Vratislav Vajnar, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of interior, to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the CSSR National Security Corps: "40 years of Loyal Service to the People". Uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] In an effort to oppose further reinforcement of the position of socialism in the world, the development of the national liberation movement, and serious political, economic, and social tremors in the capitalist states, imperialism -- headed by the most reactionary circles of the military-industrial complex of the United States -- is trying to unite its strength for a global confrontation, for frontal retaliation against revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces. The foremost task of the security bodies of the CSSR and other states of the socialist community is to effectively oppose these aggressive plans and, above all, to expose in time and unmask imperialism's preparations for unleashing a war.

Part of the dangerous, aggressive course of imperialism also lies in the increased intensity of the hostile activities of Western intelligence services. The experience and findings of the Czechoslovak security organs irrefutably affirm that they must oppose -- and we must say that they are well up to that task -- this increased endeavor to acquire espionage information about our best safeguarded affairs in political, military, economic, and other sensitive areas. To do this, the Western intelligence services often try to misuse not only work contacts and contacts with authorities, but also the trips of foreign tourists to the CSSR and the trips of Czechoslovak citizens abroad. This underscores the importance of an effective and reliable protection of state, official, and economic secrets.

Enemies of socialism abroad are also trying to establish contacts with individuals or small groups of renegades who -- for various personal reasons, out of hatred of socialism, but also for money -- lend themselves to hostile activity. In our society these elements are completely politically isolated. The only ones to support them -- and, with regard to a few chosen individuals who also generously finance them -- are the imperialist special services and incendiary radio and television stations and other information media that serve them. In the West, however, these elements are not considered partners by means of which one can seriously interfere in our internal affairs. The imperialist special services realize that the "activity" of these elements cannot disturb tranquility or distract our working people -- in whose eyes they have discredited themselves because of their antisocialist and revisionist activity in the crisis period -- from conscientious, honest work. The Western intelligence services are only misusing them as an instrument for anti-Czechoslovak and anti-socialist mud-slinging and campaigns.

With the exception of isolated cases where these elements grossly infringed valid laws, for a number of years there was no need to employ administrative measures or punitive sanctions to paralyze their antisocialist activity. However, the prudent approach of the state organs responsible for protection of the socialist system and observance of socialist legality, including the National Security Corps [SNB], does not mean that all lawful means within the framework of the valid legal order will not be used now and in the future against those who, out of hostility to socialism, behave at variance with the valid laws, at variance with the interests of the people, and do not respect serious advice and warnings.

In addition to protecting and socialist system against the activity of internal and foreign enemies, the security organs also have another important function:

This function relates to building a developed socialist society, fashioning the socialist way of life, and creating the new, socialist man. With the further development of socialism THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SNB'S ACTIVITY -- ACTIVITY ORIENTED TOWARD COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF CRIMINALITY, AND ACTIVITY DIRECTED AT PREVENTING AND FORESTALLING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND ELIMINATING THE CAUSES AND CONDITIONS THAT INDUCE CRIMINALITY OR CREATE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR IT -- WILL INCREASE.

The security organs pay great attention to all these issues. The great endeavor which they exert in the struggle against crime has brought certain positive results. However, the overall situation and the development trends registered in this sphere in recent years do not provide any reason for complacency. There has been an unfavorable upward trend in criminality in recent years. A positive development is the fact that in 1983 this trend almost stopped, and last year only a fairly moderate rise was registered, which involved exclusively criminal activity of lesser social importance, in particular misdemeanors.

A good testimony of the work of the security organs is also the fact that FOR SOME YEARS NOW IT HAS BEEN SUCCEEDING IN TRACKING DOWN PERPETRATORS AND SOLVING SOME 80 PERCENT OF ALL DISCOVERED PUNISHABLE OFFENSES AND MISDEMEANORS. AT THE SAME TIME, SOME 95 PERCENT OF ALL CASES INVOLVING THE MOST SOCIALLY SERIOUS CATEGORIES OF CRIMINALITY -- CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AND ECONOMIC CRIME -- ARE BEING SOLVED. AND IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST MORAL CRIME, UP TO 99 PERCENT OF ALL REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND MISDEMEANORS ARE BEING SOLVED. The weak spot, for a number of years now, has continued to be crime against property, a sphere in which only about 60 percent of reported offenses are solved.

Substantially raising the effectiveness of the struggle against juvenile criminality is an exceptionally important social task. Statistical data reveal that even though the proportion of juveniles in criminal activity has dropped somewhat in recent years, it remains considerable, accounting for almost 13 percent of solved criminal offenses and even 20 percent of misdemeanors, and in some categories of crime against property the figure is still higher. Closely connected with juvenile crime and with crime involving young people is the issue of so-called nonalcoholic toxicomania. In this connection one must stress above all that in our country it is a problem that in its extent and character is fundamentally and qualitatively different from the problem facing primarily the leading capitalist states. While there it is a question of a mass phenomenon among the young generation, which to an increasing degree is becoming perniciously addicted to the classic drugs and narcotics, in the CSSR less than 6,000 persons who habitually inhale evaporative synthetic substances or abuse some components of available medicaments were officially registered in 1984, the overwhelming majority of them under 30 years of age. That figure increases by 500 new drug addicts annually.

The entire complex of issues connected with suppression of nonalcoholic toxicomania is the subject of intensive evaluation by a number of agencies with the aim of preventing the further proliferation of this socially very serious and dangerous criminal activity and of severely punishing persons who unlawfully make or peddle these toxic substances. On the other hand ENSURING THE SPEEDY ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES IN EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, AND ALSO BY THE SNB AND OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE FROM THE VERY START TO EXPOSE PEOPLE WHO ARE BEGINNING TO SUCCUMB TO TOXICOMANIA AND ENSURE THEIR TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT.

Another of the SNB's important tasks is protection of the socialist economy and the struggle against economic crime. In this sphere one must not only expose and justly prosecute the perpetrators of criminal activity, but also eliminate its causes and the conditions that induce or make possible this criminal activity.

An effective step in this direction is the correction of gross shortcomings in various areas of the activity of many bodies, organizations, and institutions, the reinforcement of work discipline, the introduction of reliable record keeping and control, and the application of personal responsibility and taking action against those who violate discipline and order. AN ENERGETIC STRUGGLE AGAINST WASTE AND AGAINST ABUSE OF OFFICIAL POSITION AND PRESSURE FOR THE CONSISTENT FULFILLMENT OF DUTIES BY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL CREATE RELIABLE SAFEGUARDS AGAINST THEFT OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY AND SPECULATION, AND AGAINST CORRUPTION, BRIBERY, UNLAWFUL ENRICHMENT AND OTHER FORMS OF ECONOMIC CRIMINALITY.

An important contribution to raising the effectiveness of the SNB's work is the constant deepening of close international cooperation with the security organs of the USSR and other states of the socialist community. Their experience, comradely assistance, and fruitful cooperation in resolving specific security policy tasks are an important factor in further improving the corps' work.

Extensive shortcomings exist in management work in all sectors and on all levels, beginning with the leadership of the federal and the republics' interior ministries and ending with the corps' basic units. One of the primary tasks is to systematically raise the political and professional standard of top ranks and all members.

The entire process of political-educational activity must result in a high moral-political standard for the workers of security organs. In their contact with citizens, they must systematically proceed in any situation in a cultured manner, professionally, and correctly. They must have the necessary professional knowledge to reinforce the trust of the working people in their civic courage, honor, sense of justice, and incorruptibility.

The overwhelming majority of SNB, Border Guard, and Interior Ministry troops fulfill these high requirements. However, we cannot ignore the fact that even security organs are not immune to penetration by various people of unstable character and ethics. Their incorrect behavior and, in isolated cases, even violation of socialist legality and participation in criminal activity gravely harm the authority and good name of the entire corps. Therefore, the strongest conclusions are drawn from any such case. Such people have no place in the SNB and where they infringe laws they are justly punished. THIS CONSISTENT AND UNCOMPROMISING COURSE IS THE NECESSARY PREREQUISITE FOR MAINTAINING AND FURTHER STRENGTHENING MUTUAL TRUST AND CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SNB AND CITIZENS, AND WITH ALL BODIES AND SECTIONS OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR ZHANG

LD181357 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak today received Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, at Prague Castle for his first audience.

During the meeting both sides shared the view that mutual relations are developing positively, and interest was expressed in their further development in all spheres. Equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation benefits the peoples of both countries and contributes to the development of an atmosphere of understanding and goodwill in international relations.

HUSAK RECEIVES SED AUDITING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

LD171631 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] In Prague today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission, who is heading a joint delegation of the SED Central Auditing Commission and Central Party Control Commission that is currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they discussed the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress in the development of the socialist society. They also pointed out the efforts made by Czechoslovakia and the GDR together with the USSR and the other fraternal states in the struggle for lasting peace and for averting the threat of war.

They rated highly the usefulness of exchanges of experience between the CPCZ and the SED in perfecting and developing the control and auditing activity of party bodies and organizations and expressed mutual interest in further deepening cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

The meeting was attended by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

'INCORRECT' POLITICAL VIEWS OF DRAFTEES NOTED

AU161405 [Editorial Report] Bratislava Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1500 GMT on 15 April carries a 50-minute program in the "Kompas" series entitled "The First Few Days and Months," describing the life, activities, and problems of young inductees drafted into the Czechoslovak Army, intercutting interviews with named officers, including a military psychiatrist, and with draftees of an unidentified tank unit.

A civilian moderator reviews the requirements for effective military training and ideological education and asks Lieutenant Senior Grade Karol Steker, the commander of a tank unit, for his opinion. In reply, Steker says: "In essence, you have said all that I might have said. They only thing that I would like to add is that every commander must realize that there are draftees entering his unit who cherish various distorted illusions about life in the capitalist countries, harbor incorrect views on life under socialism, and even arrive with moral relics such as religious beliefs. Then there is the influence of drugs and alcohol, and so forth. Commanders are assigned an important task in this connection. They must correctly explain to these soldiers the policy of the party, reduce to the proper dimension their incorrect views, and nip in the very bud any violation of the moral-political situation in the unit."

The program continues with interviews and short lectures on various aspects of military service confronting draftees in the first few months of service.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK VISITS KUWAIT

For Kuwaiti reportage on the visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Kuwait and his meetings with Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 17 and 18 April issues of Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUENTER MITTAG TO FRG

Meets Bundesrat President Spaeth

LD181203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0839 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, was received this morning in Bonn by Lothar Spaeth, president of the FRG.

This morning Guenter Mittag also had a meeting with Johannes Rau, deputy chairman of the SPD and premier of North Rhine-Westphalia. The talks were attended by Secretary of State Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG.

Banquet Held

LD182357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Federal Economics Minister Dr Martin Bangemann gave a banquet on Thursday in Bonn in honor of Dr Guenter Mittag. Earlier Guenter Mittag met with the head of the Chancellor's Office, Federal Minister Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble.

Meets With Kohl

LD190740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, was received by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl this afternoon for talks. Taking part on the GDR side were State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG. Taking part from the FRG were Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble, head of the Chancellor's Office.

Returns Home

LD190745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- Guenter Mittag returned to Berlin this evening. He and his entourage were bid farewell at Cologne-Bonn Airport by Minister Bangemann.

POZDERAC, HONECKER DISCUSS DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD181833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- On Thursday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is in the GDR at the head of a party delegation, for a friendly talk. Hamdija Pozderac conveyed fraternal greetings from Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Presidium, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the exchange of views, Erich Honecker praised the development of cooperation between the two parties and states on the path marked out with Josip Broz Tito. The two men underlined that good possibilities exist for further expanding fraternal relations.

Erich Honecker briefed him on the numerous initiatives and efforts of the GDR working people to prepare the 11th SED Congress. The course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy and comprehensive intensification guarantee the high growth which is indispensible for the implementation of sociopolitical aims, for the strengthening of socialism and the protection of its achievements.

In the 40 years since the victory over fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi tyranny, a great work of social change had been brought about, Erich Honecker said. In this the close, all-round cooperation with the USSR has consistently proved to be a reliable pledge for the successful advance of the socialist German peace state.

Both sides stressed that it is necessary to intensify efforts to halt the danger of nuclear war, end the arms race and prevent it extending to space, whereby political dialogue contributes a valuable service. In this connection, the two men welcomed the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the entire complex of space and nuclear weapons.

Erich Honecker underlined the importance of the new initiatives submitted by the USSR. With the unilateral moratorium on the stationing of its medium-range missiles and suspension of the implementation of other counter-measures in Europe, the USSR has made a further constructive step to which the U.S. should respond with goodwill. He explained the GDR's peace policy which is borne out by the obligation to ensure the war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace.

The guest reported on the activities of the Yugoslav Communists in preparing the 13th LCY Congress in 1986. It is important to achieve significant advances in the realization of the program of economic stabilization and strengthen the role of the LCY as the leading political force of Socialist Yugoslavia. He expressed high regard for the labor achievements of the GDR working people, of which he found concrete evidence during his visit to the GDR.

The talk in the Central Committee building was attended by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the Yugoslav ambassador to the GDR, Ljubomir Majeric.

FRG VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE STRONGLY PROTESTED

LD181429 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- On 16 April 1985, an aircraft of the FRG naval aviation forces -- a Dornier Do 28 D, tactical number 59-18 -- twice illegally penetrated GDR airspace, the violator approached in a provocative manner a border ship used in safeguarding the GDR's sea border.

The GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG has made a strong protest to the FRG Chancellor's Office against this violation of GDR airspace, and has expressed the expectation that the relevant FRG organs will undertake effective steps to eliminate such actions against GDR airspace, which are in violation of international law.

PRC PROVINCIAL GROUP VISITS FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD190651 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- An economic delegation from Hunan Province led by Weng Hui, deputy secretary general of the provincial government, arrived in Berlin today for negotiations on the expansion of economic, scientific, and technical relations between the GDR and the PRC. The delegation was received by Hans-Joachim Lemnitzer, president of the GDR chamber of foreign trade.

During its stay in the GDR, the delegation will visit chemical plant construction, engineering, and food processing concerns and learn about possibilities of cooperation in the development and reconstruction of enterprises in the PRC, acquiring licenses and technology, and the supplying of machinery and plant.

PITRA TOURS AGRICULTURAL CO-OP, RETURNS TO CSSR

LD190859 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Comrade Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the Central Committee, continued its visit to the GDR and met representatives of the agricultural cooperative association in (?Kopsdorf) in the Halle area.

Members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the results achieved by the association in the development of both crop-growing and livestock production in recent years and paid high tribute to the speed and quality in construction of family houses, nursery schools, and a shop there.

In the afternoon the CPCZ delegation left Berlin for Prague.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS

LD181218 Budapest Deomestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Hungarian side of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee, has left for Moscow.

ROMANIA'S PETRESCU LEAVES, SEEN OFF BY MAROTHY

LD181157 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 18 (MTI) -- Invited by Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Romanian intergovernmental economic cooperation mixed committee, Gheorghe Petrescu, vice-chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the committee, visited Hungary from April 15 to 18 at the head of a delegation attending the 18th session of the committee.

The Romanian politician visited the Szakesfehervar plant of Videoton, the Csepel machine tool factory and saw the sights of Budapest. Gheorghe Petrescu and his party left Budapest Thursday. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy.

PORTUGAL'S GAMA HOLDS PRESS BRIEFING AFTER TALKS

LD162341 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The first report in this foreign news roundup comes from Gyorgy Bernat, who sent this dispatch from the press conference of the Portuguese foreign minister, who is currently visiting our country:

[Bernat] Our trade links with Hungary are not yet significant but we hope they will develop; we also hope that Portuguese enterpreneurs will understand the importance of this. I say this not for ideological or political reasons but in keeping our own economic interests in sight. This was stated by the Portuguese foreign minister. Jaime Gama recalled in his introduction at the press conference that Portugal and Hungary have been in diplomatic contact for 10 years and that several high-level visits, including that of the head of state, have also taken place in this period.

The present foreign minister, Jaime Gama, has been in this post since 1983, and this is his first visit to Hungary and to a Warsaw Pact country in this capacity. An economic cooperation agreement was signed in Budapest this time. The agreement will regulate relations under the new situation in which Portugal will become an EEC member on 1 January 1986. This agreement creates an opportunity for further expansion of trade and the establishment of direct cooperation between enterprises of the two countries. At the moment only one such enterprise is in operation; it processes Portuguese cork in Hungary.

Jaime Gama said: I held sincere and open talks in Hungary on current international issues; strategic matters and matters affecting Europe were given prominence. I noted with satisfaction that Hungary follows with great sensitivity the efforts made toward European security and that it takes part in those efforts on the basis of the principle of full equality. Security must be equal for all European peoples. My visit was also aimed at emphasizing the importance of dialogue between the countries of East and West, said the Portuguese foreign minister.

This constructive dialogue must not be hindered by the fact that we belong to different social systems and military alliances. I noted with great joy that the Hungarian leaders are prepared to develop their relations in a correct manner and on the basis of their principled politics and that they are striving for a balanced expansion of these relations, said Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama at his press conference this afternoon.

DEMANDS FOR INCREASED WAGES CRITICIZED

AU180918 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Laszlo Karcagi: "Wage Pressures"]

[Text] According to the people's economy plan, average wages will be 7-7.5 percent higher this year and, in contrast to the practice of the previous several years, real wages will not decrease but will remain at the same level. In order to achieve this, of course, we must definitely fulfill the other provisions of the plan which -- especially if we take into consideration our losses due to the harsh winter -- are rather difficult, though still feasible.

From these relatively favorable prospects, some people drew the conclusion at the beginning of the year that the pressure on state management and various political and social organs to provide central support for wage increases would somewhat decrease. Well, this has not been the case. The greatest increase in -- to use the "expression" of the Office for Wages -- wage pressure has occurred.

The total wage demands of the enterprises, professions, and branches recorded by the Central organs today exceed the sum of 4 billion forints annually. This is not a sum within the 7-7.5 percent annual average wage increase but a sum exceeding it, a sum that the state would have to come up with from one of its "bottomless" pockets if, by some miracle, it could give in to the pressure. And it is generally characteristic that the advocates of wage increases do not promise in return much more than the fact that they will try to continue to stay afloat.

The state organs -- an absurd situation, but true -- are in a relatively simple situation as they have no funds from which to give; the demands nowadays have parted so much with reality that it is impossible to even think of fulfilling them. While earlier the decision of who of the many organizations that needed it should be given funds from the limited resources caused great problems, the funds available this year for such purposes are but a fraction of last year's funds, and money can indeed be provided to places where the problems are undoubtedly most urgent.

Notorious Latecomers

Wage pressure has therefore not decreased but increased and this is something to which we must definitely pay attention. Following enactment of the new regulators connected with the further development of economic macromanagement, each tiny sign and change is of particularly great importance and it is really important to find the internal cause of all the new symptoms.

There is no doubt, for instance, that wage disproportions continue to exist, emerge, and grow and new, undesired wage tensions continue to emerge. As a result of defective operation of the economic mechanism and disadvantageous changes in the market situation, certain enterprises and professions find themselves in a disadvantageous position.

There are enterprises that are notorious for lagging behind and their support is a constant problem as so far we have been unable to develop a mechanism ensuring that in these areas, too, wages increase in accordance with the quantity, quality, and importance of the work carried out.

But this is not the only matter we are discussing. Central management must sometimes correct not only its own mistakes but also those of the enterprises if it wants to avoid more serious problems resulting from increased tensions. A characteristic example: Enterprises previously had the legal ability to compensate workers working in hot working places, in continuous work, and in several shifts proportionate to the accepted burdens and the work carried out. The enterprises, however -- mainly as a result of concepts of egalitarianism -- failed to make use of the opportunity and finally, last year, central wage policy measures were needed for the increased bonuses paid to workers in hot working places and working many shifts.

Today tensions are continuing to increase tangibly in, for instance, certain intellectual and leading positions. The enterprises have the resources to allocate more wages as better recognition of the technological intelligentsia or work managers, but only very few make use of this possibility.

Certain professions and branches are also again lagging behind, but we can put this differently too by saying that nowadays almost every profession and trade feels that it is a disadvantaged position compared to the others. Those who followed the news on the party conferences and the speeches at the 13th MSZMP Congress need no special proof that this is really so. Most of those who took the floor felt if their responsibility to convey the material problems and complaints of the stratum, profession, or trade they represent. Janos Kadar referred to this in the summary of the congressional debate: "I approve of the fact that these things were brought up here because I do not consider the questions brought up as unfounded or unjustified. I only ask us all to agree on the fact that, in order to increase incomes and earnings for the large circle of workers and to increase allowances and allocations, the economic and financial bases must first be created, because if we do not do this, then we are building castles in the air and this will lead to great damage also to the aforementioned strata."

This year, the material bases produced will enable a slight reduction of only the most severe wage disproportions and tensions. We succeeded in aiding certain professions by allowing tax-free wage increases of 7 percent in coal and uranium mining, of 6 percent in the electric energy industry and the banking industry, and 7.5 percent in the postal services, compared with the 5.5 percent average increases for those under central regulation of the income regulation system.

What Should Be Recognized?

The central wage policy measure continues to be an expedient means applicable only exceptionally, as it has already been proven repeatedly that this measure does not have much value on its own. If economic regulation is unable to ensure in a lasting way that work carried out can everywhere be remunerated according to its value, then central adjustments is in vain, disproportions reemerge and repeated intervention becomes inevitable.

In the name of economic rationalization there was a need to curb the practice of central support for certain partial tasks and activities. Earlier, the state separately rewarded enterprises' efforts to solve the most important tasks facing the people's economy. This support contributed a lot to easing the country's problems, in particular to improving the foreign trade balance. The disadvantages of this, however, also developed with time.

As certain activities, and not the standard of work carried out, were rewarded, it often happened that this support encouraged the continuance and even the development of inefficiency and economic losses.

The fundamental principle of the previous wage regulation was that wages should increase in proportion to the profitability of production, that is, each enterprise should be able to increase its workers' wages in proportion to the extent it can improve the profitability of work. In fact, practice has strayed rather far from this principle. In industry, for instance, only about a quarter of all wage increases given last year resulted from increased profitability; this factor, therefore, cannot be considered decisive. Central wage policy measures, preferences, and allocations made up the biggest part of all wage increases. Only indirectly at most did all the latter encourage increased profitability -- for instance by the fact that a reduction in personnel was separately rewarded -- but as a whole they slowed down rather than increased the direct interestness in improving activity.

The current regulation starts from the premise that it is not the activity but its result which should be recognized. If, for instance, an enterprise saves material, energy, and manpower, or is successful in export activity, then its "reward" is that it derives profit from all these. In the main, extra profit orignating from extra efforts is today meant to stimulate enterprises to better work. This creates the greatest incentive, but state support has not stopped either; turnover tax-returns, for instance, stimulate exports, but this sum does not directly increase wages either, only the enterprise's profits.

This regulation is more rational and suits our economic goals and generally accepted practice, but it has increased wage pressures enormously. There are enterprises that have lost out due to the changes. Many enterprises, however, are affected favorably by the new regulation; but today the favored enterprises are generally extremely quiet, they fear for their newly acquired privileges even if they are entitled to them. Thus, one hears only the complaints of the unfortunate ones in the economy, which gives the impression that the changes have hurt everyone, while in reality this is not at all the case.

Increasing Differences

A part of the new regulation which differs from everything so far is also the fact that from the start it differentiates between the units engaged in economic activity. In the new system, income level, income growth, and central regulation operate side-by-side and they all involve different wage development possibilities. Enterprises belonging to income-level regulation are planning the most wage increases. This is not because this regulation is less severe but because due to high tax burdens, this form was chosen from the start by enterprises which in any case are operating with considerable success and profits.

Analyzing current annual enterprise plans, it turns out that a good number of firms intend to carry out 12-14 percent wage increases in 1985. On the other side of the scale of income increases, however, are those enterprises which, as a result of their low capacity to assume burdens, were forced to come under the stricter central income regulations in which the wage increases can be 2 or at best 3 percent. No wonder they complain when they hear of others' plans for double-digit wage increases.

Here we have pointed out the extremes. The majority of units engaged in economic activity, however, are situated in the middle area. According to the survey carried out by the Ministry of Industry at the beginning of the year, the average planned wage increase is about 7.1 percent in the level regulations; 4.8 percent in the growth regulations; 5.5 percent in the central regulation; and 3 percent in the stricter central regulation. The majority of enterprise plans take into account such increases.

But the very fact that wide extremes exist -- knowledge of them is also spreading fast -- itself increases wage pressures, especially if we take into account the fact that already on the eve of 1985 the differences between enterprises were rather great. The previous income regulation -- in spite of its faults -- differentiated more consistently within the standard of economic activity and, in addition to this, last year many enterprises took part in experimental wage regulation that made great headway possible for them. Many of them made use of the opportunity and raced past the others.

They Pass the Test

Wage pressure, therefore, has increased in recent months as a combined result of several factors. Among them are factors that also existed before -- for instance, disproportions among professions. Other tensions, however, have newly emerged mainly as a consequence of further development of the system of economic regulators. Requirements have increased and wages have become differentiated. In such cases it is not unusual for the enterprise to try every means possible -- even obtaining support -- to evade the more stringent requirements. In addition, the efforts to balance wages have strengthened and this is so because the current regulation differentiates more than ever between the units engaged in economic activity.

It is difficult to have an overview of the current situation; it is difficult to tell which wage demands are unjustified and which are justified, which disadvantages stem from negligent, low quality work, and which originate from faulty operation of the economic mechanism.

Unravelling this tangle is the unenviable task of the state guiding organs. They promise that they will not give in to efforts aimed at easing requirements. They have passed the test so far and it is of primary importance for the further development of our economy that they continue to do so.

OLAH INTERVIEWED ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU152137 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of fraternal Hungary from fascism, a representative of our editorial board asked Colonel General Istvan Olah, Hungarian minister of defense, to answer a few questions:

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Comrade Minister, can you describe how the Hungarian working people are preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of their country's liberation from fascism?

[Olah] In the 1000-year history of our people there has hardly been an event similar to the decisive turning point achieved 40 years ago. On 4 April 1945 the liberation of our fatherland from the Nazi occupation and from the tyranny of the German and Hungarian fascists was finally concluded. The Hungarian people remember with sincere gratitude the fraternal Soviet people and their courageous soldiers who carried the main burden in achieving victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism.

We will remember the great deeds of the Bulgarian, Romanian, and Yugoslav soldiers with respect and reverence. They fought side-by-side with the Soviet Army, and by means of their self-sacrificing exploits they helped expel the fascist occupiers from Hungarian territory. We lower our flags and pay tribute to those Hungarian patriots who, on their native soil and in other countries of Europe, joined the antifascist struggle and actively contributed to the final victory over Hitler's fascism.

The last 40 years were the most active in our history. This applies with particular emphasis to recent decades when, under the leadership of the MSZMP, the people's government asserted itself and the construction of socialism continued in a confident spirit. The working people of Hungary are well justified in considering the day of their liberation their greatest national holiday.

Our people have learned from their own experience that it is not sufficient to produce more goods today. The key to success is to produce as many goods as possible with modern methods of work, to produce goods of high quality and high standards. This is why -- in honor of the 40th anniversary of the liberation, in honor of the 13 MSZMP Congress, and within the framework of the socialist competition which is in full swing -- millions of workers in our country have strived for and are still striving for perfection in their work. The pledges adopted by our People's Army personnel are also aimed at more fruitful work, at the achievement of better results. It is our most profound conviction that this will be the most worthy contribution to our celebration of the liberation anniversary.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Under the circumstances of the present-day situation, which is full of tension, how do you see the position and role of the armies of the socialist states?

[Olah] Today's leading circles in the West are striving for military superiority; they are trying to implement their perfidious strategic goals. The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all of peace-loving mankind are aware of the great danger concealed in such playing with fire and are doing everything necessary to rally their ranks.

The present-day political situation in Europe and the world demands that the fraternal Warsaw Pact member-armies not relax their vigilance even for one moment, that they do everything within their power in order to improve their defense capacity, and that they work constantly to perfect the combat readiness of their armed forces.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] In the spring of 1945 thousands of Soviet, Yugoslav, Romanian, and Bulgarian soldiers shed their blood for the freedom of the Hungarian people. How does this fact serve the international education of the people in the Hungarian People's Republic?

[Olah] The Hungarian people have always preserved and cherished, appreciated and respected the courageous fighters who shed their blood for the sake of freedom. We nurture these noble feelings for all those who participated in the liberation battles on Hungarian territory. We appreciate and cherish the memory of millions of Soviet, hundreds of Bulgarian, Yugoslav, and Romanian **soldiers** [as published], who fought heroically on Hungarian soil.

Our people consider the fraternal Bulgarian soldiers, who 4 decades ago passed through Hungarian territory, as champions of freedom and independence, as their own heroes. Their memory is being transmitted from generation to generation. Thinking of them, we share with their parents, brothers, sisters, and children the great sorrow for those who perished. The fresh flowers on the tombs of the heroes and the monuments erected by our people in honor of the liberators show how deeply we revere their bright memories.

We also express our reverence for them by the fact that we are vigilant and watch over independence and freedom, by the fact that we are building socialism.

As many as 130,000 Bulgarian heroes came from the fertile valleys of the Tundzha and Maritsa Rivers, from the sunny Black Sea coast, from the beautiful villages of Stara Planina, from all parts of blossoming Bulgaria, ready to shed their blood for our people.

Wherever they went in our country, people always remember them with respect and love because they were sincere and cordial friends, because they always tried to help us in the beginning of our peaceful work.

The Hungarian People's Army today is working in close cooperation with the respective county, town, and district party and state organs for the extensive education of our working people and youths, making them acquainted with the great deeds of the heroes. The soldiers of our Hungarian People's Army and the members of the Hungarian Communist Youth League regularly devote care to the monuments and burial places of the soldiers who perished for the freedom of our motherland. This also happens in the most well-known cemetery of Bulgarian soldiers in Hungary, Harkan Cemetery. It has been transformed into a place where people from all over the country come to pay their tribute to the memory of the Bulgarian heroes.

In the military museums, and particularly in the areas liberated by Bulgarian soldiers, historical documents, objects, and relics are being preserved. The soldiers who serve in the Army are well acquainted with these historical symbols. Communist Youth League members and Pioneers pay frequent visits.

There is no doubt that the present as well as future generations will revere the memory of the Bulgarian soldiers with respect and love; most of all, however, they will do this with deeds, deeds devoted to implementation of the goals mapped out by our revolutionary party for the further prosperity of socialist Hungary, for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the world.

DETAILS ON U.S.-POLAND AIR ACCORD ANNOUNCED

LD181543 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 18 -- The new air transport agreement signed by Poland and the United States April 16 is a positive step in mutual relations, Deputy Director-General of Poland's Civil Aviation Marek Zylicz told PAP.

Initially, "LOT" and Pan Am will jointly service the Warsaw-New York line. However, the agreement provides for the two carriers to have the right to land in yet another airport of the other side. One cannot rule out that this possibility will promote "LOT" Polish airlines to inaugurate regular flights to Chicago, the city with the largest Polish community in the United States, Zylicz said.

Mention is also due to the fact that both carriers have been granted the right to service charter flights to any airports in Poland and the United States.

Zylicz complained about the delay in signing the agreement: "This made it impossible for numerous Poles to fly to the U.S. aboard a "LOT" plane in April, and decreased the expected revenues of the Polish airlines. We hope that the development of the Atlantic connections will make up for those losses," he said.

Under the agreement, both carriers have the right to choose the intermediate airport on the way between Poland and the United States. "LOT", however, does not provide for intermediate landing, whereas Pan Am passengers will change planes in Frankfurt am Main, both on the way to Poland and back to the United States.

Poles flying Pan Am will have the right to cover three-fourths of their ticket charges in zlotys.

Marek Zylicz recalled that regular flights between Poland and the United States had been unilaterally suspended by the latter country in the end of 1981. Negotiations were followed by the inauguration last year of charter flights to New York, Chicago and Detroit, mainly serviced by the Polish airline "LOT." Towards the end of last year the two sides initialled the new air transport agreement duly signed earlier this week.

TANJUG: ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE WORSE THAN LAST YEAR

LD181551 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1419 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 18 (TANJUG) -- Poland's economic performance in the first quarter of this year is on the whole worse than in the same period last year. Industrial production rose by 0.3 percent, but a 5-percent decline was recorded in the mining industry. Considerable shortfalls were recorded in the production in coal mines, steelworks, the manufacture of transport vehicles and in chemical, glass, woodpulp and construction material industries.

All this has contributed to an 8-percent decline in exports and a 0.4-percent decline in imports, adversely affecting Poland, especially with respect to its debts to the West of nearly 30 billion dollars.

Polish exports to the other CMEA countries fell by 2.8 percent and imports from those countries increased by 2 percent, resulting in a negative balance of 96 million roubles. Poland owes to the CMEA countries, mainly to the Soviet Union, nearly 4.5 billion roubles.

SEJM PLENARY MEETING PASSES LAWS, CLOSES

Draft Electoral Law Submitted

LD182241 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 18 -- Following a discussion, the Sejm transmitted the draft electoral law to an extraordinary commission, and also to the socio-economic council operating at the Sejm for review. The Sejm appointed (with one vote against), the 28-strong extraordinary commission to study the bill.

Four New Laws

LD182244 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 18 -- At its plenary meeting here today the Sejm passed four new laws, two proposed by deputies and two more submitted by the government. They concern the setting up of a national fund to renovate Krakow's historical monuments, the establishment of the Medal of Rodlo, passing over the jurisdiction over labour law disputes to law courts, and amendments to the law on civil procedure.

Session Closes

LD182235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The 63d meeting of the Sejm ended 20 minutes ago. As the penultimate item on the agenda, the Sejm heard a report on the government's draft law on inland fishing. The deputies, who took part in the discussion at that point, said that adoption of the law will contribute to the more rational breeding of inland water fish, which is in the interest of water users. The Sejm adopted the law on inland fishing with two abstentions. Today's session ended with deputies' written and oral questions.

AFP: SOLIDARITY LEADERS INDICTMENT, ZALESKI CASE

AU182025 Paris AFP in English 2008 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April 18 (AFP) -- A Gdansk prosecutor today charged three former Solidarity leaders of running an illegal organization by attending a secret meeting on February 13 with the outlawed independent trade union's leader, Lech Walesa, PAP news agency said.

Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, and Wladislaw Frasyniuk could be jailed for up to five years each if found quilty. PAP said the prosecution accused the three, who were freed from prison after a general amnesty last July, of "action aiming to trouble public order (by) participating in the activities of TKK," the Polish acronym for Solidarity's underground leadership.

Mr. Walesa, who was the only participant of the February 13 meeting in the northern Polish city not to have been arrested, has said that the gathering aimed to discuss the situation in Poland prior to a planned increase in the prices of consumer goods. Mr. Walesa is also under investigation as a "suspect" in the same trial, and has been told not to leave Gdansk without notifying local authorities.

In another development here, Father Tadeusz Zaleski, a dissident priest who said he was attacked and tortured on Easter Sunday, said he would appeal against a decision by the Krakow prosecutor to reject his complaint.

The prosecutor said he was dropping the case "because the investigation ruled out that the injuries suffered by Father Zaleski could have involved a crime," and that his state of health and the "incoherence of his statements cast doubts (on his) description of the facts."

The 28-year-old priest has said that a masked man attacked him using some form of gas, and that when he regained consciousness, he found he had 30 cigarette burns on his right hand, abdomen and right cheek. Some of the burns appeared to be in the form of the letter V, the symbol of Solidarity, an independent medical commssion said.

The commission, set up by Krakow Archbishop Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, who has denounced the attack, formally concluded that the burns could not have been self-inflicted, either deliberately or accidentally, as implied in an initial report by Krakow police.

SUPREME COURT HEARS APPEALS IN POPIELUSZKO CASE

LD190831 Warsaw PAP in English 0725 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 19 -- Poland's Supreme Court started hearing the appeals in Father Jerzy Popieluszko's kidnap-murder case here today. The court resolved not to summon the convicts -- which is envisaged by penal proceedings. Present in the courtroom are defense lawyers, public prosecutors, lawyers for Popieluszko's family, newsmen and the public.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR MAY DAY GATHERING AT TOMB

AU181733 Paris AFP in English 1729 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 18 (AFP) -- Underground Solidarity in the capital has called on the population here to gather on May Day at the tomb of a priest who was killed last October by the secret police for his sympathy to the union.

In a communique which reached the Western press today, the banned trade union called on its supporters to assembly at the tomb of Jerzy Popieluszko for a demonstration running counter to the official communist party parades on May 1. The demonstration would mark "the faith in the ideals for which he (Father Popieluszko) gave his life," the communique said.

The underground leadership of Solidarity (TKK) has already called for "independent demonstrations" on May 1 to demand higher wages to counter price rises, an eight hour day and the release of political prisoners. Independent sources put the numbers at about 120, compared with the 20 who remained in jail after last July's government amnesty. Among those in prison are former senior solidarity officials Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk.

USSR'S DEMICHEV ATTENDS INTELLECTUALS MEETING

LD181242 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 17-18 -- Polish and Soviet intellectuals held a meeting here today which was organized by the National Culture Council and attended by alternate CPSU CC Political Bureau member, Soviet Minister of Culture Petr Demichev. Polish National Culture Council President, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski, acted as host of the meeting.

An exchange of opinions during the meeting focused on problems of contemporary culture and the tasks of intellecturals in defending peace. The meeting was part of the ongoing Soviet Culture Days in Poland.

The architects of culture must not stay indifferent to facts disquieting societies of all countries and continents, Suchodolski said. The fact that hundreds of thousands dying from famine in the poorest countries, persisting illiteracy in many parts of the world, unemployment, and poverty are accompanied by U.S. armaments which consume billions of dollars, strategic programmes, space militarization -- must stir the highest indignation, said Suchodolski.

Under the contemporary world's situation art must be committed one and it has to play an adjuvant role in society which expects it to help all countries and nations realize what war was and what it can be. This automatically means that art must be communicative. Art should speak a language in which a human being can communicate and fraternize with another human being. This is how Polish and Soviet artists see their adjuvant role in their societies, said Professor Suchodolski.

Forty years since the end of the war fascism takes courage again, said Petr Demichev. Attempts to unleash a new war are proliferating again. This is not just a phraseology but facts cruel in their expression, to which no one, and especially intellectuals, can be indifferent.

Intellectuals must appreciate and emphasize the fact that the Soviet Union and other socialist states do their best to halt the arms race that raves in the West. The best example has been set by Mikhail Gorbachev's latest announcement concerning a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Central Europe, Demichev went on. But we know that armaments mean a colossal business generating huge incomes and, at the same time, an action by Reagan's government that dreams about its ruling the world.

Undermining of the unity and attempts to halt the socialist states' economic development is yet another form of these measures. All these endeavours are wrapped in a smooth "peace" phraseology intended to justify the militarization of space and motivate what is called the "winning strategy in nuclear war."

The Soviet party and government has frequently made it clear that they would not allow changes in the balance of power. But the voices of politicians must concur with the prestige of intellectuals, their impact on human minds and imagination.

Mobilization of all forces for the cause of peace is a must of the present time, continued Demichev. This struggle is waged on the ideological plane too. The socialist countries, so cruelly destroyed by war, are achieving increasingly better economic performance. We must speak about this too, so as to counter the primitive, but effective at times, Western propaganda, said Demichev.

Socialism paved mankind's way to outer space, constructed nuclear power plants and atom-fuelled ice-breakers. We can achieve more, much more. This is why the cooperation of intellectuals in all countries of the socialist community is so significant. Cooperation can be developed and artistic, cultural achievements of the West ought to be presented -- but only ones of real value, filled with humanism, and deserving the name of true great art.

The fact that the achievements of artists and scholars from socialist states are increasingly often appreciated even by countries unfriendly to us, tellingly shows their rank and permanent place in all mankind's heritage, concluded Petr Demichev. Many Polish scientists and artists spoke in a discussion to stress the need for joint actions to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

CEAUSESCU CABLES THANKS TO CANADIAN LEADERS

AU180958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/4/1985 -- Concluding his Canadian visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, sent to that country's Governor-General Jeanne Sauve and to the Prime Minister Brian Mulroney a telegram thanking most vividly for the warm hospitality he enjoyed while visiting those lands.

I am convinced, the telegram reads, that the visit, the talks and understandings we reached will give an even stronger impetus to the development of the Romanian-Canadian relations, will confer new dimensions on the collaboration and cooperation between our countries and peoples both in the bilateral plane -- particularly in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains of joint interest -- and in the international arena, in the struggle to promote the policy of detente, strengthened confidence and collaboration among states, disarmament, security and peace throughout the world.

HUNGARIAN CULTURAL EVENTS MARK ANNIVERSARY

AU162138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/4/1985 -- The Hungary 1945-1985 exhibition of documentary photographs opened at the Museum of the History of the Communist Party and of the Revolutionary and Democratic Movement in Romania on Tuesday. The exhibition, which inaugurates a series of Hungarian cultural [as received] in Romania dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, is sponsored by the Hungarian Working-Class Movement Museum.

During the opening ceremony, Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and Dezso Toth, deputy culture minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, delivered addresses,

In the attendance were representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, artists and men of letters, a numerous public.

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The same day a concert was given at the Romanian Atheneum by the chamber orchestra of the Pecs Philharmonics and the Mescsec quintet.

The programme of the Hungarian cultural events in Romania also features fine arts, photograph and record exhibitions, concerts, film galas and literary meetings.

FEC EXAMINES TRADE NETWORK, CRITICISMS

LD190917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] with Mijat Sukovic in the chair, adopted the report on the state of the foreign trade network at home and abroad at today's session and decided to submit it to the Yugoslav Assembly for discussion.

The assessment was made that the foreign trade network at home is fragmented, not sufficiently specialized and lacking trained cadres, isolated within municipal, regional, or republican borders, irrational, as well, in that it is not capable of carrying out efficiently and qualitatively the tasks set in the economic relations with other countries. The number of economic units abroad was reduced by approximately 400, that is, by 35 percent in the past 7 years. There have also been minor positive trends reflected in the increase of exports through this network and in the reduction of costs. Despite this, the results are not satisfactory. The initial positive processes are proceeding only slowly.

The report notes that the banks also have put up considerable resistance to changing the existing situation directed at rationalizing the network abroad. Decisions have been adopted to abolish several dozen business units of banks abroad but, instead of closing down, they have been turned into bureaus. It was noted at the session that a new law on implementing economic activities abroad was being prepared and that the FEC on this occasion will adopt attitudes to issues linked with this sphere.

The FEC changed the decision with regard to the conditions under which legal bodies can import, bring into the country, and receive certain objects from abroad. The alteration now allows for the importation of up to 60,000 dinars worth of personal computers instead of the 40,000 dinar limit that has been the rule up to now.

The FEC also adopted the decision that determines seasonal border crossings in international sea traffic. They are Izola, Nivigrad, Vodice, Preimosten, Hvar, Kotor, and Budva. These border crossings will operate from 1 May to 31 October.

At the request of the SAWPY Presidium, FEC allocated 43 million dinars from the federal budget to the SAWPY Federal Conference to lay out a memorial park on the spot of the Srem Front's breakthrough.

The FEC approved 10,000 dollars as Yugoslavia's new contribution to the nonaligned countries' fund for the liberation movement of Namibia, South-West African People's Organization.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN ON ALBANIAN TIES

LD181417 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 18 Apr 85

["Press Conference at the Foreign Affairs Secretariat" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- A Reuter correspondent asked for a comment in connection with changes in Albania. Responding to the journalist's wish, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman stated:

"In the past few months, top-ranking Yugoslav leaders and official representatives have stated on several occasions that Yugoslavia wants good and advanced neighborly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. As is well known, Yugoslavia has always backed and backs Albania's independence, believing its position to be a significant element of stability for the entire region in which we live together. In his report to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed in particular that relations with neighbors have always had full priority in Yugoslavia's international involvement and that Yugoslavia tries to develop good-neighborly relations with all neighbors on the well-known principles. He stressed in particular that we want, "on the basis of full respect for these principles, to improve and develop cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania."

BOJANIC MEETS FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER BANGEMANN

LD181336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1022 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, April 18 (TANJUG) -- The Federal Republic of Germany will continue to contribute constructively to the economic stabilization in Yugoslavia, primarily through liberal trade policy, Federal Republic Minister of Economy Martin Bangemann stated in his talk with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Milenko Bojanic.

Bojanic today completed a four-day visit to the Federal Republic. In the course of the visit Bojanic also had a meeting with Federal Republic Minister of Agriculture Ignaz Kiechle.

Bojanic stressed the problem of the Yugoslav deficit in trade with the Federal Republic. Last year Yugoslav exports to the Federal Republic totalled 892 million dollars, while its imports from the Federal Republic totalled 1.5 billion dollars. Bojanic also stressed the problem of the slow development of industrial co-production. Until the end of 1983 the Federal Republic invested in joint projects with Yugoslav partners only 101 million marks.

Bojanic said that Yugoslavia expects a better treatment in a new trade agreement with the EC. He said that the EC's protectionism represents a special obstacle in trade. He pointed out that half Yugoslav industrial products [phrase as received] absolutely have no access to the EC market, while the export of agricultural products frequently encounters unsurmountable difficulties.

Bangemann assessed that the admittance of Spain and Portugal into the community will open new possibilities for Yugoslavia, too, owing to the possibility of access to these new markets. However, every expansion of the EC so far only resulted in further difficulties for Yugoslavia.

In all his meetings in the Federal Republic Bojanic particularly urged that the position of Yugoslav workers in the Federal Republic be improved and that the competent authorities take corresponding steps to ensure this. Bojanic also stressed that terrorists who have of late carried out criminal acts in Yugoslavia had come from the Federal Republic.

PLANINC MEETS WITH GDR MINISTER RAUCHFUSS

LD181456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1043 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman of the German Democratic Republic Wolfgang Rauchfuss stated their countries readiness to continue efforts towards ensuring high level mutual economic cooperation.

In the talks it was stressed that in future a special attention should be devoted to the greater participation of industrial co-production and specializations in the overall trade. In this way, it was stated, the greatest contribution would be made to further strengthening the trade, its better balancing and developing long-term cooperation.

The need was also stressed for the commission for trade being more active. The commission operates within the two countries' mixed committee for economic cooperation.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss heads his country's delegation at the session of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD190842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1824 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 18 (TANJUG) -- The exchange of goods and services between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic will this year reach one billion 66 million dollars -- a 10-percent increase on last year's figure. The target has been set in the protocol on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, the signing of which marked the closing of the 21st session of the Yugoslav-GDR joint Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The protocol was signed by the co-chairmen of the committee, member of the Yugoslav Government Mito Pejovski and deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of State Wolfgang Rauchfuss.

The two sides agreed to take all ncessary measures for a faster development of industrial cooperation and specialization as the best means for expanding the overall economic cooperation between the two countries. The German Democratic Republic is Yugoslavia's seventh largest foreign trade partner.

DIZDAREVIC VIEWS NAMIBIA AT NONALIGNED MEETING

LD181020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, April 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Chairman of the Indian Foreign Ministry's Policy Planning Committee Gopalaswami Parthasarathi today discussed preparations for a special session of the nonaligned countries' Coordination Bureau on problems on Namibia and forthcoming activities of the Nonaligned Movement. Dizdarevic heads Yugoslavia's delegation to the session opening on Friday.

EXPLOSIVES EXPERTS TESTIFY AT 'USTASHA' TRIAL

LD190959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1811 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- The trial of Ustasha terrorists in Varazdin resumed today with presentation of evidence. Four experts from the center for criminological research of the republican secretariat of internal affairs submitted the results of the investigation of the 42 explosive devices, some of which failed to explode, which the first accused Stejepan Deglin made and brought into the country from the FRG. Only the first accused, Deglin, disputed part of their assessment, wishing to minimize his guilt by asserting that he had purposely adjusted the instruments in the devices in order to keep them from exploding. He also stated that his devices should have only been a demonstration and that human casualties had not been intended. The facts, however, are different.

The devices placed at the NAMA department store in Zagreb on 15 January 1985 and in Beograd na Moru and in Sibenik on 8 August 1982, true enough, had not exploded due to some shortcomings, but only a year later other devices did explode in Vinkovci on 4 April 1983 and in Slavonski Brod on 25 August of the same year. It is evident therefore, that Stjepan Deglin had been training for a year and expanding his knowledge in making explosive devices. Thus, the devices he gave to Ivo Tubanovic exploded in Vinkovci and in Slavonski Brod. It is entirely unnecessary to raise the issue of what would have happened had the terrorists not been caught in time.

Experts have also demonstrated on the basis of their tests of the explosive devices that the one placed at the NAMA was in fact a live explosive device which could have inflicted great damage and casualties had it not been found. It was not, as the first accused said, only an incendiary device. Moreover, instead of a speed of 5,500 m-per-second in the explosion as Deglin asserted, the experts confirmed a speed of 7,000 m-per-second and this means that all the people within a radius of 50 m would have been in mortal danger, particularly in closed premises. At the court a test was shown on a screen by exploding one of Deglin's devices which had fortunately been found on time. The trial continues tomorrow.

WRITERS CONGRESS OPENS 18 APRIL IN NOVI SAD

LD181624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Summary] Novi Sad, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of Yugoslav Writers opened in Novi Sad today. On behalf of SAWPY, the congress was greeted by Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and the introductory report was submitted by Kole Casule, president of the Yugoslav Writers' Federation.